

# The Daily Bulletin.

VOL. VII.—NO. 1105.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1862.

[86 PER ANNUM.]

## THE BULLETIN:

MY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

THE DAILY BULLETIN will be furnished at \$1 per number, per annum, in ADVANCE. It will be published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, and supplied for \$4 per annum, payable in advance.

Payment of State Bounty Due Deceased Soldiers.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C., ADJUTANT GEN'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 9. The following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers, in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified the 22d day of February, 1862.

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the commanding officer of the company, who at the time of the enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a magistrate that he or she is the next kin to the deceased soldier, to the payment of the foregoing ordinance, the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge and that he has no interest in the claim. The magistrate administering the oath will certify to the credibility of the witness, and the clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian, upon the production of the proper certificate under the seal of the Court, of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proved by him in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into or continued in service under the provisions of the Conscription Act.

By order of Governor Vance,  
J. G. MARTIN,  
Adjutant General.

Oct. 31, '62.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

If any of our friends desire to pay what they owe to either of the firms of Brown, Tate &amp; Co., Brown &amp; Sitt, or Brown, Sitt &amp; Co., they will please call on Dr. E. Nye Hutchinson, who I leave as my agent in my absence.

J. L. BROWN.

Nov 17, 1862—45, w2.

Exchange Notice, No. 3.

RICHMOND, Nov 11, 1862.

1. All Confederate Officers and Men, who have been captured and paroled in Virginia or Maryland at any time from the beginning of hostilities to the 1st of November, 1862, have been duly exchanged and are hereby so declared.

2. All Confederate Officers and Men who have been delivered at Aiken's Landing, on James River, at any time previous to the 11th of November, 1862, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

3. All Confederate Officers and Men who have been delivered at Vicksburg, Mississippi, previous to the 1st of November, 1862, and including said date, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

ROBERT OULD,

Nov 14—61 Agent of Exchange.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Building Committee of the Methodist Church, in Charlotte, will present them immediately to Rev. F. M. KENNEDY.

T. H. ANDREWS, } Com

Oct. 23, '62.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

A liberal price will be paid to a man over 45 years of age, to serve during the war, (with privilege of selecting his company,) Address CONSCIPT, Greensboro, N. C.

Oct. 11, '62—mtfw-1m

NOTICE.

Persons holding claims against this Department for Medical Herb, Bands and Roots, delivered to the 1st of November, 1862, will be paid for payment before Sept. 20th, 1862, or otherwise they will not be paid.

M. HOWARD, Surgeon  
Medical Purveyor's Office, Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 8, '62.

ENGLISH GOODS.

Received per Southern Express, Gentlemen and Youth, Cassimere Suits, West End Collars. Daily expecting White and Fancy colored Shirts.

For sale at KAHNWEILER &amp; BROS.

August 1, 1862—41

TO HIRE.

Till the 1st of January, 1864, a Cook, Washer and Ironer, without innumbrance.

J. M. HUTCHISON.

Nov 21, 1862—31

NOTICE.

CAMP NAR STEAMBOAT, Nov. 15. The absent members of Company K, 20th Regt. N. C. T., including the prisoners and those whose furloughs have expired are hereby ordered to report themselves in person to their Company, forthwith, otherwise they will be published by name as deserters, and dealt with according to law.

By order Lt. Col. Jas. F. KELL.

JOHN S. WITHERSPOON,

Capt. Co. K, 30th Regt. N. C. T.

P. S. Prisoners have been exchanged up to the 8th.

Nov 31—41

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

On the 3d Saturday in November I will offer at public auction, my place known as the Lager Beer Brewery, on the suburbs of Charlotte.

The premises comprises a residence and all necessary out buildings with a malt house, good water and about one and a half acres of land are attached.

At the same time my personal property will also be offered for sale, at the public square.

MARTIN MUNZLER.

Nov 31—42

JAMES G. BAILIE &amp; BRO.

OFFERS FOR SALE AT THEIR

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH

WARE ROOMS,

205 BROAD STREET

AUGUSTA, G. A.

A full assortment of the following Goods:

ENGLISH VELVET CARPET-

INGS,

BRUSSELS CARPETINGS,

VENETIAN CARPETING,

HEARTH RUGS,

DOOR MATS,

CARPET BINDINGS.

STAIR CARPETINGS AND

STAIR RODS,

COCOA MATTINGS AND

HASSOCKS,

WHITE AND RED CHECK

MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, in all

sizes, and TRIMMINGS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, one

and two yards wide,

HEAVY SHEET DO, 12 feet

and 18 feet wide.

WORSTED DAMASKS and

SATIN DELAINES,

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,

CORNICES, LOOPS, TASSELS,

GIMSEYS, &amp;c.

WALL PAPER, BORDERS, FIRE

SCREENS, STRAW BROOMS

AND TACKS.

Seven Fine Pianos in

Chickering, Dunham, Stod-

ards and Fischers make.

PORCELA BY

JAMES G. BAILIE &amp; BRO.,

Sept. 11, '62—4m Augusta, Ga.

Anti-Dysenteric &amp; Anti-Dyspeptic

BITTERS.

PREPARED BY B. KOOPMAN.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

These unrivaled Bitters possess peculiar curative properties in all Ailments of the Bowels. They will be found effective in the cure of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Typhus, Fevers, &amp; all those painful and troublous diseases arising from a derangement of the digestive organs and irregular action of the functions of the body. A safe Remedy for CHILLS and FEVERS. These Bitters are prepared from Roots brought from Germany, and for over a century have been used for the removal of the disease enumerated above. They contain no deleterious drug, but are compounded entirely from roots, and are perfectly safe at all times.

A simple trial is all that is asked, as a cure will naturally follow, and that is the best evidence of their superiority over every other remedy for those painful diseases.

These are manufactured by B. Koopman, Char-

lotte, N. C., and for sale by

ROOPMAN &amp; PHILIPS.

Also, for sale at J. STEVENS &amp; E. NYE HUTCHISON &amp; CO., DRUG STORE.

Also, for sale at J. STEVENS &amp; E. NYE HUTCHISON &amp; CO., DRUG STORE.

PALMETTO

IRON WORKS,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

WILLIAM GLAZE, Proprietor.

GEORGE A. SHIELDS, Foreman.

MANUFACTURES STEAM ENGINES of any

power desired, for Mills and Plantations

and other purposes.

Also, for sale at J. STEVENS &amp; E. NYE HUTCHISON &amp; CO., DRUG STORE.

Oct 25, 1862—41

NOTICE.

I will sell at the late residence of Patrick

J. Lowrie, dec'd, on Wednesday the 28th

instant, the personal property of said deceased,

consisting in part of Household

and Kitchen Furniture, Beds &amp; Bedsteads,

Table Ware, Crockery, Cooking Utensils,

etc., in proportion to the value of the

Mills, in proportion to the value of the

Mills, and the balance of his stock

will be paid to the heirs of Patrick J. Lowrie.

I will sell at the same time and place, un-

til January 1st, 1863.

Terms made known on day of sale.

LOUISA J. LOWRIE, Esq.

Nov 4—4a

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## THE BULLETIN:

BY EDWARD H. BRITTON.

DAILY BULLETIN. (per annum.) \$2.00.  
TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN. (per annum.) \$4.00.  
CATAWBA JOURNAL. (per annum) \$1.00.

### OUR TERMS.

FOR THE BULLETIN, DAILY.	\$1.00
" two "	1.75
" three "	2.00
" six "	3.25
" one year,	6.00
FOR TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN,	
For three months.	\$1.50
" six "	2.00
" one year,	4.00
FOR CATAWBA JOURNAL, WEEKLY.	\$1.00
For one year.	

The JOURNAL, our weekly publication, will not be forwarded for a less term than one year.

CHARLOTTE, Nov. 1, 1862.

### WAR SONG.

From the Lynchburg Republican.  
FOR THE 1ST REGIMENT VIRGINIA STATE LINE.  
To arms! To arms!  
The cannon's roar invites thee  
To liberty or death's unclouded emboss;  
Some of the free!  
Shall we in vain invite thee  
With dauntless hearts the impudent foe to face.  
To arms!  
Our maidens' tears implore thee;  
Our mother's frown shall be the coward's boon;  
Our father's groan,  
Our Patriot's curse awakes thee;  
Die, rot unknown, a knave die too soon.  
We love thee still;  
Though dauntless mar the glory  
Land—fern-clad hills! Land of the unsullied brave,  
Our blades are bared  
To trace your vict'ry's story  
Or grace the sod that decks a hero's grave.

We dread ye not;  
Our blades are drawn to conquer,  
Our bosom bared, to meet the unbiden foe;  
Aye! do pollute  
Our homes or God-wrought bulwarks  
But know, our swords will vengeance never forgo.  
We yield not, no,  
We yield to no oppression,  
Our Southern blood flows vengeance to the foe,  
Who ungrateful,  
Insults our gay-hair'd mother,  
You sowed our chains—ye shall our bitt'n now  
Strike! brethren strike!  
Our trust is e'er unshaken,  
Jehova, God, doth bless the freemen's blade,  
The trumpet's roll,  
The bugle's blast announces  
That Northern chain's were never for freemen made.

GEO. VAN DE LINDE,  
Burg's 1st Reg't 1st Brigade Va. State Line.

### Confederate Finances.

From the Richmond Enquirer.  
The subject of the currency is the greatest question of the day, and is receiving much attention and comment. In order that the subject may be intelligently answered, and to correct many misapprehensions and exaggerations, we present below some facts which may be accepted as correct.  
The debt of the Government at this time may be thus stated. We use round numbers for convenience, taking the nearest million:  
Treasury Notes, currency, \$250,000,000  
interest bearing, 80,000,000  
Call Loan, 60,000,000  
Fund debt, 74,000,000  
Total, \$464,000,000  
These figures, both as to currency, and the amount of the public debt, are much smaller than is generally understood.

The amount of currency in the Confederate States prior to separation, was something upwards of eighty millions. Much of our business was, however, done through the North, which being allowed for our former circulation, may be stated at a hundred millions.  
The consequences of the war have increased the amount of currency, which our circulation will bear with safety. The sale of the stocks of goods on hand, has placed money in the hands of merchants, which is often held for opportunity of operating again. The destruction of exchanges, which requires the moving of money, increases the demand for quantity. These things considered and estimated for, perhaps one hundred and fifty millions may be assumed as the amount of currency which our circulation will bear without plethora.

Our circulation, as above stated, is two hundred and fifty millions—the interest-bearing notes being of the nature of funded debt. We are, therefore, a hundred millions above the limit of wealth. Our business is to come down to it; and the best means of doing it, and keeping it down, is the public. It would at once be done, if the holders of a hundred millions of currency would invest it in bonds. It will have to be done by this conversion, effected by some process, direct or indirect. The Government is obliged to have means, and it is obliged to obtain them from our own people. It is our interest as well as our duty to furnish them readily.

We adopt the following from the "Whig" of Friday:

With, or without the stimulus intended by the legislation of Congress, we hold it to be the duty of every good and loyal citizen who has more money in his possession than he has actual use for, to invest a large proportion of it in Confederate bonds. It is in vain for any man to prate about his patriotism or his loyalty, unless he practically manifests his willingness to sustain the Government in one of its most important departments—the financial. If everybody would refuse to buy Confederate bonds, our efforts to establish the independence of the Confederacy would be unavailing. If everybody who can, would invest liberally in these bonds, our success would be rendered the more certain, the full spirit of speculation would be checked, and prices would recede to a more reasonable level. The Government would then be able to make its purchases at lower rates, and consequently, at the end of the war the public debt would be lighter.

The tax to pay the interest of this debt must chiefly fall upon the class now able to buy Confederate bonds, and if they would diminish the amount of taxation which they will be required to pay hereafter, let them do what they can now towards keeping down the public debt in the manner we have indicated. Every consideration of patriotism, as well as of self-interest, invokes them to performance of this duty.

## CHARLOTTE.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 26, '62.

### Hospital Appointments.

Wednesday—Mrs. Sinclair and Mrs. Carson.  
Thursday—Mrs. C. C. Lee and Mrs. Capt. Lowe.  
Friday—Mrs. Overman and Miss Patcy Watson.

EMANCIPATION.—The Northern papers of the 15th say that the National Intelligencer, Seward's organ, is out in a long lead, which is interpreted in Washington by those who watch the current of events, to be paving the way for a withdrawal of the emancipation proclamation, on the ground that it is impracticable.

SOMETHING OF A MAJORITY.—The famous debating club of Cambridge (Eng.) University, (the Union), debated the American war subject during two evenings.—The question was put thus: "What is the cause of the North is the cause of Human Progress." The proposition was negatived by a vote of one hundred and seventeens to thirty-three. Earl Russell's eldest son speaking with the majority against it.

Sachsen—Not any, thank ye, got plenty from Pennsylvania."

Yank—(Gathering and coming again) "Don't you want some clothing over there?"

Sachsen—"Not a stitch, we got a supply at Harper's Ferry and Pennsylvania."

Yank—(Smiling) "Why do you wear our blue clothes?—you've got a bran-new Government. Why don't it furnish you its own glorious Gray?"

Sachsen—"Economy, Eead! We get yours so much cheaper."

Here Yankees curiosity seemed satisfied at this game, and would assume a more respective tone, and give the conversation a more sociable cast, and finally conclude by meeting half way in the river and settle the pending difficulties over a bottle of whiskey. They speak of being heartily sick and tired of the war and that Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation is causing great dissatisfaction in the army.

This is indeed one of the most lovely portions of Virginia. Here lies surrounded by a range of the Blue Ridge a rich and extensive Valley, rising as it approaches the Potomac and crowning its banks with steep rugged cliffs, beneath which roll its crystal waters, peacefully gliding along as it were putting to shame the hirsute acts of man that is being enacted on its classic banks. This portion of the State, perhaps from its proximity to Yankee land, or the Union sentiments that was here entertained at the beginning of the war, has to a considerable extent been spared from Yankee avidity. And we were living it were upon the fat of the land. But this was not long to be enjoyed; everything for weeks past had been pointing to the "fall back" and the distant peaks of the cannon on our left, gave us notice that Stuart's presence was needed to hold the advancing enemy in check there. Accordingly on the 3rd inst we drew in our pickets and the whole Brigade took up the line of march, leaving behind us our good loyal friends to be cursed again with the hateful presence of the Yankees—for no one can hate a Yankee so deeply as those who have been in immediate contact with him. On our first day's march we meet with nothing of special interest save the whimsical looks of many a long old man or fair maiden as we passed along. They, however, would give us a hopeful glance and express a cheerful resignation to Yankee presence, but felt assured that Jackson would come again. We bivouacked the first night on the east end of the Valley beyond Berryville.

The Federal communication was received by the Mayor of Fredericksburg at twenty minutes before five o'clock in the evening.

It proved to be a demand for the unconditional surrender of the town, and it is not complied with the cannonade would open at nine o'clock Saturday morning. The present was that the Rebel army was drawing supplies of food and clothing from the manufactory at Fredericksburg, and that the Federal pickets had been fired upon from this side of the river. Mayor Slaughter replied that it would be impossible to remove the women and children within the period specified. The Federal officer was also informed that the mills furnishing the supplies would cease operations if that were a reason for shelling the town; and as to the firing upon pickets, the citizens could not be responsible for what might have been done by the soldiers.

Soon after midnight another message was received from the enemy requesting a conference with the civil authorities at 9 o'clock the next morning, and stating that the cannonade would not open at that hour.

Accordingly, at the hour named a deputation, consisting of Mayor Slaughter, Wm. A. Little, Dr. Gordon Wallace, Dr. Samuel Scott, and two others went over, by permission of military authorities, to the Federal camp accompanied by Colonel Kershaw, and met General Patrick. This officer said he had no authority to confer with the enemy, who were reported to be advancing in a strong column from the direction of Snicker's Gap on the Blue Ridge.

A strong picket was thrown out during the night, and early in the morning a strong force of cavalry and artillery was seen advancing in the direction of the Cross Roads with his infantry in strong column moving down the mountain slopes, some distance behind. Our forces to meet him were Hampton's Cavalry Brigade, and not more than three-fourths of it for duty, the remaining fourth being dismounted and with the wagon train, a portion of the 9th Virginia Cavalry, and one battery of mounted artillery, with Gen. Stuart in command.

Our forces were kept concealed behind the hills till about 11 o'clock when the enemy seemed to be advancing slowly and cautiously towards the Cross Roads.

Their approach to this place was through an open field or a wide lane with a stone fence on each side. From the Cross Roads on all sides were undulating open fields, checked off with rough stone fences with an old store house and some other dilapidated buildings at these Cross Roads. The following disposition was made of our little force: One section of artillery on the right at the Cross Roads, supported by Company C and F of the 1st North Carolina; another section in the centre, and another in reserve to the left. The 2d South Carolina on the left flank, the remaining four squadrons of the 1st North Carolina on the left, the 9th Virginia in reserve on the right, to support a small body of sharpshooters under Lieut J. M. Morrow posted behind the buildings at the Cross Roads and Cobb's Cavalry, a portion acted as sharpshooters on the extreme right flank. Our two guns on the right opened vigorously upon the enemy, which checked their advance for about half an hour, when their batteries commenced replying. The battery on the right was withdrawn to the right flank. Its support was then trans-

## ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence of the Charlotte Bulletin.

PICKET POOT SKA SPERRYVILLE, 1st Reg't. N. C. Cavalry Nov. 7th '62

Mr. Editor: As it may be a matter of some interest to your readers to hear from us, we will give you a brief summary of our movements for the past few weeks.

Since we are into Pennsylvania, we were quietly keeping up the picket post on the upper lines of the Potomac above Martinsburg. Through the officiousness of some vile Union men, who had taken us in, we were surprised and captured. These vile traitors would ascertain, through their families who were within our lines, the position of our posts, and cross over the river at some unexpected point and thus effected a complete surprise several times.

Our posts at some points on the river were in speaking distance and as there was an arrangement for the pickets not to fire upon each other an exchange of civilities was not an infrequent occurrence. Such dialogues as the following occurred between Yank and Sessa:

Yank—(derisively) "How are you boys. Don't you want some coffee over on yonder side?"

Sessa—"Not any, thank ye, got plenty from Pennsylvania."

Yank—(Gathering and coming again) "Don't you want some clothing over there?"

Sessa—"Not a stitch, we got a supply at Harper's Ferry and Pennsylvania."

Yank—(Smiling) "Why do you wear our blue clothes?—you've got a bran-new Government. Why don't it furnish you its own glorious Gray?"

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

From Virginia.

Richmond, Nov. 25.

The *Examiner* learns that on Sunday, about one hundred Yankees came up from Williamsburg, as far as Barbemille, capturing some of our pickets at James' Gate and proceeding down Dischund Road where they captured four more pickets stationed below the bridge. Continuing their successful raid they came upon two pickets from the same post who had been in search of forage and deliberately shot both of them without even demanding a surrender.

Having succeeded in capturing twelve horses, killing two and making prisoners, of six of Col. Shingler's command, the Yankees made their way rapidly back to Williamsburg.

The Philadelphia *Enquirer* of the 21st, received here, contains little war news, besides a glowing description of the grand march on Fredericksburg by Burnside's army.

The same paper has another intervention rumor. This time from the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, who says France and Russia have agreed upon a programme and submitted it to England, with recognition it is objected to.

From Fredericksburg.

Richmond, Nov. 25.

The *London Post* of the 8th, thinks the bold course adopted by the Democratic party at the North in denouncing the illegal proceedings of the Government must be a source of satisfaction to every well-wisher of the American people and trusts that the Democratic successes are harbingers of restoration of the Constitution.

Garnibaldi was removed from Picca by the advice of physicians.

The British Mediterranean fleet was about to be reduced to seven ships and 366 guns.

The Spanish Plenipotentiary at Washington has received instructions which it is hoped will lead to a satisfactory solution of affairs of Montgomery.

From Europe.

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